

The Great War--1067th Day

occupied them at many points, but German and Turkish counterattacks were immediately delivered on a formidable scale. The battle then became a race, with the fortifications changing hands again and again throughout the day. Seventeen hundred of the enemy were captured on this section of the front, and, according to Petrograd, there was a net gain for the Russians.

Russia was electrified to-day at the news from the battle front, and all over the nation the action of Minister Kerensky is being discussed. It is believed that the operations are only in their early phases, but the people are cheerfully confident of the power of the new army, which, they say, has been "born again."

Russian Army Reborn Under the Spell of Kerensky's Eloquence

Petrograd, July 2.—Up to the hour of telegraphing the advance of the Russian army in Galicia was still in progress. A dispatch received by the War Ministry, but unpublished, says that the staff of the Russian army of Galicia is more than satisfied with the progress made.

Never was an offensive so auspiciously begun. The local army staff was pleased with the speed of the advance, as the operation which was executed yesterday between the hours of 2 and 9. All of the latest telegrams to the War Ministry agree that the soldiers are in excellent spirits, and the ministry authorizes the statement that preparations as regards munitions and equipment are in better shape than in any preceding period of the war.

The new chief of the War Ministry Information Department is Lieutenant Perun, who is also a member of the executive committee of the Council of Deputies. Lieutenant Perun has just returned from the front, where he witnessed the Russian army's offensive. The lieutenant told The Associated Press that the very eloquence of Minister Kerensky was largely responsible for the change in the army's mood. Lieutenant Perun said that the Russian soldiers, having told the soldiers that they would not attack he would march toward the enemy's trenches alone, was embraced and kissed by the soldiers.

Lieutenant Perun said that the division, especially known for its unwillingness to fight, which, after the minister's speeches, became the most militant on the front.

"The army," said the lieutenant, "was reborn under my eyes."

The minds of the soldiers, he said, are thoroughly permeated with Russia's new political program. War Minister Kerensky's first realized act, he declared, was that he first realized that the Russians would fight only if they were convinced they were fighting, not for imperialism, but for freedom at home and international peace.

The demonstration started with a score of men who got the first news from the War Office of the Russian advance, and grew rapidly to large proportions. Large portraits of the War Minister and the chief of staff were obtained and carried in the parade, exciting the greatest enthusiasm since the capture of Przemyel.

British Rejoice Over The Russian Offensive; Look for Big Results

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, July 2.—Brusiloff's sudden blow in East Galicia is as surprising as it is heartening to the British, who seem more enthusiastic than if the feat were accomplished by their own soldiers.

There is the keenest interest to see whether it can be sustained and whether Brusiloff can repeat, even in a small way, his terrific smash of a year ago. For the first days the figures in prisoners compare favorably with those of June 1916, when he took 150,000 men between the Pripiet Marshes and the Rumanian border.

Berlin announces to-day that Hindenburg and Ludendorff have arrived at the Austro-Hungarian headquarters and will take part in the Vienna conferences.

Brusiloff's move will alter the whole military situation. Now that Russia has struck, the joint naval and land attack which Germany was preparing at the time of the revolution undoubtedly will be made as a counter blow. The Russian activity will certainly have a great effect in the west, and should prove of great advantage to the Western Allies. The important question of time alone will answer

whether it is merely a flash in the pan or the beginning of a long sustained drive into Austria.

So far as Russia is concerned it is a question of morale rather than men or material. The Russian army is much better equipped to-day than it was a year ago, and if its morale remains good it should prove a powerful factor this summer. The initial success is worth more than the territory gained or the prisoners captured.

Enemy Vanquished, Declares Brusiloff

Petrograd, July 2.—The commander of the army on the western front has issued an order of the day, reading: "Our army on the southwestern front has vanquished the enemy and broken his lines. A decisive battle has begun, on which depends the fate of the liberty of the Russian people. Our brothers on the southwestern front are advancing victoriously. They expect assistance from us. We shall not be traitors; the enemy shall hear the thunder of our guns."

Russians Rout Turks Near Persian Border; Storm Three Villages

London, July 2.—Russia's reorganized armies are sweeping forward in the Turkish Caucasus as well as in Galicia. Petrograd official reports of to-day and yesterday indicate that the Ottoman forces have been routed near the Persian border, southwest of Lake Urmiah, and that the Russian cavalry is moving rapidly on Panjwin, the principal town of the vilayet. They have stormed the Turkish stronghold of Kalamirvan, southeast of Lake Deriabar, and have occupied the villages of Abahan and Dearbuz.

The renewal of the Russian campaign in this quarter is particularly gratifying here, as it suggests a military coordination with the British army of General Maude, which was held up in its advance north of Baghdad by the strategic stagnation following the Turkish offensive in the Taurus mountains. The Russian columns are striking at the Turks from a new direction and a continuation of their progress would threaten the rear of the important Turkish base at Mosul, well to the southwest.

There have been growing hints recently that activity was about to be renewed both by the British and Russians throughout this region, with a concentric movement on the Turks.

Bernstein Held in Finland

Stockholm, July 2.—Because his name was on an old blacklist of the Russian government, Herman Bernstein, New York editor and Jewish leader, who is on his way to Petrograd, was held up a week at Tornio, Finland, and received permission to enter only after the intervention of Sir Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Stockholm, and on the request of the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Bernstein, who left Stockholm ten days ago, telephoned the American Minister that he was being detained. Mr. Morris thereupon called Washington and received a reply in twenty-three hours saying the department desired that Mr. Bernstein be permitted to enter Russia. This, by the way, is a check on the Russian Minister to the American Minister has received from the department since he has been stationed here. Ordinarily it takes days instead of hours. Mr. Bernstein, who had returned to Stockholm, leaves to-night for Petrograd.

Austrians Prepare For Fresh Attack In the Trentino

London, July 2.—Austrian activity in the Southwestern Trentino, reported in the Rome official bulletin to-day, indicates that the enemy is about to follow up his success in nullifying the Italian gains at Monte Ortigara with a fresh blow at other points in the same war theatre.

Between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley two Austrian companies made an energetic attack on Cadorna's positions, but were repulsed. Other thrusts in the same locality also were driven back. The artillery fire between the Adige Valley and Lake Garda is said to be growing more intense.

There is speculation here as to what effect Brusiloff's general offensive in the Balkans will have on the Austrian concentrations along the Italian front. Last year he saved the Italian armies by attacking while the Austrians were conducting an invasion of Northern Italy. This year his blow should afford General Cadorna considerable relief from a growing Austrian pressure that had practically stopped the Italian advance.

Yesterday a group of enemy airplanes dropped bombs on Venice, as well as the neighboring towns of Musano and Chioggia. In retaliation Italian fliers bombed the industrial sections of Trieste.

French Regain Lost Trenches on Chemin-des-Dames

Great Number of German Dead Are Found in Reconquered Lines

British Raid Checked

Berlin Declares Haig's Men Were Sharply Repulsed West of Lens

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS

Russians take over 10,000 prisoners and seven guns in first day of great offensive. Battle rages over forty-mile front, enemy capitals admitting defeat. Minister of War Kerensky in person led first attack.

Russian armies aggressive in Caucasus, driving Turks back near northwestern Persian border.

British driven back west of Lens. Berlin claims 175 prisoners and 17 machine guns.

French regain trench elements lost near middle of Chemin-des-Dames.

Italians repulse renewed Austrian attacks in Trentino.

Minor activity in Balkans.

London, July 2.—There was sharp fighting on the Western front to-day, along both the French and British lines, but it did not develop beyond local actions. The British received a brusque check west of Lens, where they lost 175 prisoners and seventeen machine guns. On the other hand, the French attacked in the Cerny region, and in a spirited engagement wrested from the Germans the trenches lost south of La Bovelie farm, on the Chemin-des-Dames.

The British War Office acknowledges hard fighting west of Lens, and that the Canadians were forced to retreat a short distance, but the German bulletin indicates that the advance from the west was considerably more than a raid. Berlin says that the British succeeded in penetrating the defense lines, but were ejected by vigorous counter thrusts. German "shock" troops, or storming detachments, are also said to have entered the Allied lines north of Dixmude and to have captured many prisoners, while British scouting parties were driven back in the sand dunes near Neuport, on the Belgian coast, at

Official Statements

West BRITISH

London, July 2 (DAY).—We made a successful raid last night east of Hargreave, and captured seven prisoners. A number of Germans were killed. East of Loos a raiding party of the enemy reached our trenches, but was driven out quickly.

(NIGHT).—As a result of hard fighting west of Lens yesterday and to-day, our advanced posts have been driven back a short distance. There is nothing further to report, except considerable artillery activity by both sides at numerous points along the front.

FRENCH

Paris, July 2 (DAY).—South of St. Quentin we repulsed an enemy attack on small posts near Hauchy.

In the sector between Cerny and Allies particularly heavy artillery fighting continued. Late in the day our troops made a counter attack on both sides of the Ailles-Paisy road. This action, conducted in a spirited manner, enabled us to eject the Germans from the line of trenches which they had occupied. The reconquered ground was covered with bodies, bearing witness to the importance of the losses suffered by the enemy in his offensive.

Violent fighting occurred along the road between Loos and Riezies. In the Woivre a strong German reconnoitering party which attempted to approach our lines near Filirey was dispersed by our fire.

(NIGHT).—During the day both armies maintained very great activity in the sectors to the west and east of Cerny. No infantry action took place. Intermittent cannonading occurred north of St. Quentin and on the Calonne Plateau. Everywhere else the day has been quiet.

BELGIAN

An enemy detachment attempted to reach our trenches to the south of Het Sas, but was repulsed with losses. During the day the artillery firing has been especially violent in the region of Dixmude, Steenstraete and Het Sas.

GERMAN

Berlin, July 2 (DAY).—Only in a few sectors between the sea and the Somme did the artillery battle increase. While reconnoitering advances of the British to the east of Neuport, at Gavrelle and to the northwest of St. Quentin failed, some of our shock troops succeeded on the Yser lowlands north of Dixmude in inflicting considerable losses on the enemy by a surprise attack and captured a large number of Belgian prisoners.

Early this morning and again in the afternoon the British attacked to the west of Lens. At a few points they penetrated our lines, but were repulsed everywhere by our upper Silesian regiments in hand-to-hand engagements, in which over 175 prisoners and seventeen machine guns were captured by us.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince. After strong artillery preparation the French delivered fresh attacks on the Chemin-des-Dames against the trenches they had lost south of Bovelie farm. All the assaults of the enemy were defeated. On the other sectors of the plateau the day was especially bitter on the eastern slope of the plateau.

Italian Front

Rome, July 2.—During the night the enemy was particularly active between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley. After violent artillery preparation an enemy detachment numbering not less than two companies attacked the line of our outposts between San Giovanni and Biadene (south of Riva), but were stopped and driven back with considerable losses. At the same time other hostile parties attacked our outposts in the same sector north of Malga Giomella and northeast of Mesolago, but they were stopped by the vigilance of our troops before reaching our lines. The artillery struggle continued active yesterday in the area between Lake Garda and the Adige.

At several other points on the front, and particularly at the head of the Stelvio, in the neighborhood of San Lucia Tolmino, we repeatedly and successfully shelled enemy troops ascending and in movement. On the Mella a big enemy mine was exploded without altering our position and causing only slight damage.

Albania.—A well executed attack by one of our armed Albanian bands on June 30 destroyed a small enemy post near Panaret, on the upper Savon River. Some Austrian regulars were captured, and the attack caused great alarm within the enemy lines.

East RUSSIAN

Petrograd, July 2.—Western (Russian) Front.—In the direction of Kovel (Volynia), in the region of Rudzhovitchskaya, our

Gavrelle and in the neighborhood of St. Quentin.

General Haig mentions only a successful raid east of Hargreave, below the Ailles-Paisy road, in which a few prisoners were taken, and the repulse of a German attack east of Loos after it had reached the British trenches.

Berlin denies that the British had entered the Chemin-des-Dames, though intensive fighting is admitted. Paris, however, declares that Petain's attack swept forward on both sides of the Ailles-Paisy road and reached the first of the defense elements in this sector which the Crown Prince had seized last week. Reference is made to the great number of German dead found on the reconquered territory, as showing the price the Germans paid for their temporary gains.

Paris also describes "violent fighting" on the Rheims-Laon road, where the Crown Prince has been seeking for several days to push in a dangerous French salient at Corbeny.

German Military Expert Warns of Danger in Continued Allied Drive

Amsterdam, July 2.—Lieutenant General Garon Armand von Ardenne, discussing in the "Tagblatt," of Berlin, the operations on the Western fighting front, says:

"Of a far more serious aspect has been the fighting on the British front. No lack of human material can be seen here. Moreover, the British army commanders are more than ever resorting to mass tactics.

"At no rate, the great British offensive is not yet at an end; it has only reached its turning point. That General Haig and Plumer will not attain their final aims is assured not only by the moral strength of the British, but especially by the fact that behind them are strong German reserves.

British Losses at Lens Enormous, Says Berlin

Berlin, July 2.—A semi-official statement discussing the recent British attack on the Western front says the aim of enveloping the Lens salient evidently continues. Since the Germans rectified the front at the beginning of the Arras attack the Lens salient has withstood all the heaviest blows.

German batteries massed here caused the enemy heaviest losses by devastating flank fire against Mericourt and Gavrelle. The once booming mining town now is a heap of ruins. The British lost 175 prisoners and seventeen machine guns. On the other hand, the French attacked in the Cerny region, and in a spirited engagement wrested from the Germans the trenches lost south of La Bovelie farm, on the Chemin-des-Dames.

The British War Office acknowledges hard fighting west of Lens, and that the Canadians were forced to retreat a short distance, but the German bulletin indicates that the advance from the west was considerably more than a raid. Berlin says that the British succeeded in penetrating the defense lines, but were ejected by vigorous counter thrusts. German "shock" troops, or storming detachments, are also said to have entered the Allied lines north of Dixmude and to have captured many prisoners, while British scouting parties were driven back in the sand dunes near Neuport, on the Belgian coast, at

British Gets \$25,000,000 More

Washington, July 2.—Twenty-five million dollars was placed to the credit of Great Britain to-day by Secretary McAdoo, bringing the loans to the total of \$585,000,000 and the total loaned all the Allies to \$1,043,000,000.

Up to the Navies Of Britain and U. S. To Win, Says Pollen

Intervention a Failure Unless U-Boat Is Defeated, Asserts English Expert

Question of Fighting Everything Depends on Brains of Naval Commanders, League Is Told

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 2.—The burden of winning the war will ultimately fall on the American and British navies, was the prediction of Arthur H. Pollen, British naval expert, addressing a gathering under the auspices of the Navy League here to-night.

"You are raising a million men, building a hundred thousand aeroplanes, denying yourselves food to supply the Allies, accumulating vast resources of railway material and coal," said the British naval officer, "but unless you can get your men to the front with their equipment, cannon, munitions and aeroplanes, and deliver to the Allies the raw and finished materials and food you are so willing to offer, your intervention cannot be effective."

"The first task of the war is to secure these communications, and this is not an economic or an industrial, or even a shipbuilding problem.

"It is a problem of naval war which will be settled by fighting methods, by a fighting navy."

"It is of course, a commonplace that the defeat of the submarine is the crux of the war.

Germany's Belief

"In 1917 Germany believed she had sufficient submarines in hand to starve England and to cut sea communications so that she could in that way either keep America out of the war or else render the belligerence of the United States ineffective.

"There are three courses open to us. We may block the exit to the German harbors by active sea operation, and hold an area for sufficient time to baricade those exits effectively.

"The second course is to block the North Sea and the Channel by establishing an impassable combination of nets and mines. In the North Sea there are tides and storms and sea actions which make it an extremely difficult task to anchor mines and to maintain nets. Moreover, such operations are difficult to carry out on such a large scale.

"Third, we may defend our ships by arming them, by providing them with improved flotation and other means of defense against submarine attack, but these measures which I mention, while they are valuable, are not sufficient. Submarines must be fought at sea.

"So, you will perceive, what the task is that is set to the American and British navies in this war.

"It is a fighting task: one that calls for imagination, invention, ingenuity, wide and costly experiment, and, above all, daring and decision. Inasmuch as we have no navy capable of meeting the attack we are driven to an immense constructive task. The enemy have

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stolen a march on us. Through 1915 and 1916 they have applied themselves to their constructive task and now we have to counter it.

Issue Depends on Navies

"It is then on the higher command of the British and American navies that the issue of this war now depends. There is no command on land, no general staff concerned with the vast operations in France, Russia and elsewhere that compares in importance with the headship of the British navy and of the American navy.

"Each navy must work on its own responsibility, combining to produce a perfect plan. It is the production of this plan that is the vital question of the moment. It is on this that victory depends, and without these qualities in the higher command in the navy, a victory in which America is to take a share proportionate to her high national spirit, the grandeur of the sacrifice she is making and the immense force she has in her power to create, is impossible."

Food Exports to Germany Through Neutrals Fall Off

That efforts to stop shipments of foodstuffs from this country to the Central Powers through neutral territory have been meeting with success is borne out in the figures presented in a compilation by the National City Bank. These figures show that in practically all cases the quantity sent at the present time is much less than the earlier years of the war.

The latest government figures show that the exports of wheat to neutral Europe in the ten months ended with April were 39,000,000 bushels, against 47,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1916, and 54,000,000 bushels in the same month of 1915.

Flour exports to neutral Europe in the ten months ended April, 1917, were 3,490,000 barrels, against 4,724,000 in the same months of 1916, 5,687,000 in the corresponding months of 1915. Corn to neutral Europe in the ten months of 1917 was 13,000,000 bushels, against 11,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1916 and 22,000,000 in the same months of 1915.

Bacon exported to neutral Europe in the ten months ended with April, 1917, was 22,000,000 pounds, against 61,000,000 in the same months of last year and 60,000,000 in the corresponding months of the year preceding.

Lard to neutral Europe in the ten months of the fiscal year, 1917, was 24,000,000 pounds, against 20,000,000 in the preceding year. Neutral lard in the ten months of the current year was 14,000,000 pounds, against 25,000,000 last year and 22,000,000 the year preceding; lard compounds in the current year 7,000,000 pounds, against 3,000,000 last year and 6,000,000 the year preceding.

Lord Derby Welcomes Arrival of U. S. Troops

London, July 2.—Lord Derby, Secretary for War, in a statement to-day said:

"The arrival in France of the troops of the United States to take their place by the side of the French, Belgian and British troops is an event of the first importance. The moral effect of this reinforcement will be far-reaching, as the accession of a great army, of which this is the vanguard, enthusiastic for the restoration of peace and liberty throughout the world, will be welcome to all fighting men, and the sacred cause on French and Belgian soil."

"The promptitude with which our kinsmen across the Atlantic have given effect to their pledges of cooperation is no surprise to me, who know their energy and resourcefulness. But it is an earnest of their determination to hasten the victory which will reward our united efforts, and therefore moves us deeply."

British Leak in News Of U. S. Troops Sought

Paris, July 1.—An official statement issued at American army headquarters this afternoon states that an investigation is in progress as to the premature publication in London papers of June 28 of the news of the arrival of the first American expeditionary forces.

The American correspondent who was allowed to go to the port of embarkation, says the statement, complied with the understanding that nothing was to be published until a release was given. The London papers published the report of the landing, however, while some of the transports were still passing through the danger zone. It is already known, continues the statement, that the fault does not lie with any correspondent, but with some one who permitted a single one of scores of telegrams being held for release to go through to London before the release was given.

Irish Referendum Possible, Says Plunkett

London, July 2.—Sir Horace Plunkett, in a letter urging William O'Brien to reconsider his decision not to participate in the approaching Irish convention, says that, while he has no official authority for the statement, he is good reason for believing that the findings of the convention will be submitted to a referendum if the convention scheme fails to meet with popular favor.

Daniels Wants U. S. to Get First News of Troops

Says America Should Know of Landings as Soon as England and France

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, July 2.—Some means must be devised, Secretary of the Navy Daniels declared to-day, by which America can be informed as quickly as England and France of the landing of American troops in France. Secretary of War Baker refused to make any statement.

One military officer asserted to-day that it would be just as well for the government to allow the publication of prospective troop movements as to permit a repetition of what actually occurred, namely, the publication in England and France of the arrival of the first contingents of the American overseas expedition before all the units had arrived, thus making it possible for German submarines to be informed of the approximate location of transports still on the water.

No effort was made to explain the action of the War Department in clamping down the censorship upon details which already had been published in London and which were easily accessible to Germany via both Switzerland and Holland. It was the belief of military men here that all the units of the first contingent had been landed in France, but it was impossible to obtain any reason for the refusal of Secretary Baker to permit any publicity concerning the movement.

The Navy Department is understood to be awaiting a statement by the War Department before committing upon its successful conveying of the transports and supply ships to France. The Navy and War departments were said to be cooperating perfectly in the movement of troops and supplies to France.

It was indicated in a high quarter to-day that there probably would be surprise when the number of troops sent to France became known, it being believed that the popular estimate of the size of the expedition is considerably less than the actual figures.

The War Department has not yet seen fit to make public instructions given to General Pershing.

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